[AUGUST, MDCCLXXIII. [NUM. 405.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE: JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1773.

COPIES of LETTERS, *ſent to Great-Britain, by his Excellency* Thomas Hutchinſon, *the Hon.* Andrew Oliver, *&c. &c. of* Boſton.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

BOSTON, 13*th of February*, 1769.

SIR,

I HAVE your very obliging favour of the 4th of October. I find myſelf conſtrained as well by this letter as by my ſon and daughter Spooner's letters ſince, to render you my moſt ſincere thanks for the very polite notice you have taken of them; and I pay my moſt reſpectful compliments to the good lady your mother, whoſe friendly reception of them at Nonſuch has, I find, engaged their warmeſt eſteem and reſpect.---He hath wrote us that he had a proſpect of ſucceeding in the buſineſs he went upon; but the laſt letter we had was from her of the 23d of November, acquainting us that he had been very ill, but was getting better. She writes as a perſon overcome with a ſenſe of the kindneſs they had met with, in a place where they were ſtrangers, on this trying occaſion.

You have heard of the arrival of the King's troops, the quiet reception they met with among us was not at all ſurprizing to me.---I am ſorry there was any occaſion for ſending them. From the addreſs of the gentlemen of the council to General Gage, it might be ſuppoſed there was none. I have ſeen a letter from our friend Ingerſol with his paraphraſe upon it---"We hope that your Excellency obſerving with your own eyes *now* the troops are among us, our peaceable and quiet behaviour, will be convinced that that wicked Governor Bernard told a fib in ſaying, we were not ſo before they came."

I have given you the ſenſe of a ſtranger on a ſingle paragraph of this addreſs, becauſe I ſuſpected my own opinion of it, 'till I found it thus confirmed---If you have the news-papers containing the addreſs, your own good ſenſe will lead you to make ſome other remarks upon it, as well as to trace the influence under which it ſeems to have been penned. The diſturbers of our peace take great advantage of ſuch aids from people in office and power---The Lieutenant Governor has communicated to me your letter containing an account of the debates in Parliament on the firſt day of the ſeſſion: We ſoon expected their deciſion on American affairs, ſome I doubt not with fear and trembling---Yet I have very lately had occaſion to know that be the determination of Parliament what it will, it is the determination of ſome to agree to no terms that ſhall remove us from our old foundation. This confirms me in an opinion that I have taken up a long ſince, that if there be no way to take off the original incendiaries, they will continue to inſtill their poiſon into the minds of the people through the vehicle of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

In your letter to the Lieut. Governor you obſerve upon two defects in our conſtitution, the popular election of the Council, and the return of Juries by the towns. The firſt of theſe ariſes from the Charter itſelf; the latter from our provincial laws. The method of appointing our Grand Juries lies open to management. Whoever pleaſes nominates them at our town meetings; by this means one who was ſuppoſed to be a principal in the riots of the 10th of June laſt, was upon that Jury whoſe buſineſs it was to enquire into them: But the provincial legiſlature hath made ſufficient proviſion for the return of Petit Juries by their act of 23d Geo. 2d, which requires the ſeveral towns to take liſts of all perſons liable by law to ſerve, and forming them into two claſſes, put their names written on ſeparate papers into two different boxes, one for the ſuperior court, and the other for the inferior: And when veniries are iſſued, the number therein required are to be drawn out in open town meeting, no perſon to ſerve oftener than once in three years---The method of appointing Grand Juries appears indeed defective; but if the other is not it may be imputed to the times rather than to the defect of the laws---that neither the Grand Juries nor the Petit Juries have of late anſwered the expectations of Government.

As to the appointment of the Council, I am of opinion that neither the popular elections in this province, nor their appointment in what are called the royal governments by the King's mandamus, are free from exceptions, eſpecially if the Council as a legiſlative body is intended to anſwer the idea of the Houſe of Lords in the Britiſh legiſlature. There they are ſuppoſed to be a free and independant body, and on their being ſuch the ſtrength and firmneſs of the conſtitution does very much depend; whereas the election or appointment of the councils in the manner before mentioned renders them altogether dependant on their conſtituents. The King is the fountain of honour, and as ſuch the Peers of the realm derive their honours from him; but then they hold them by a ſurer tenure than the provincial Counſellors who are appointed by mandamus. On the other hand, our popular elections very often expoſe them to contempt; for nothing is more common, than for the Repreſentatives, when they find the Council a little untractable at the cloſe of the year, to remind them that May is at hand.

It may be accounted by the colonies as dangerous to admit of any alterations in their charters, as it is by the Governors in the church to make any in the eſtabliſhment; yet to make the reſemblance as near as may be to the Britiſh Parliament, ſome alteration is neceſſary.

It is not requiſite that I know of, that a counſellor ſhould be a freeholder; his reſidence according to the charter is a ſufficient qualification; for that provides only, that he be an inhabitant of or proprietor of lands within the diſtrict for which he is choſen: whereas the Peers of the realm ſit in the Houſe of Lords, as I take it, in virtue of their baronies. If there ſhould be a reform of any of the colony charters with a view to keep up the reſemblance of three eſtates in England, the legiſlative council ſhould conſiſt of men of landed eſtates: but as our landed eſtates here are ſmall at preſent, the yearly value of £. 100 ſterling per annum might in ſome of them at leaſt be a ſufficient qualification. As our eſtates are partable after the deceaſe of the proprietor, the honour could not be continued in families as in England: It might however be continued in the appointee *quam diu bene ſe geſſerit*, and proof be required of ſome mal-practice before a ſuſpenſion or removal. Bankruptcy alſo might be another ground for removal. A ſmall legiſlative council might anſwer the purpoſes of government; but it might tend to weaken that levelling principle, which is cheriſhed by the preſent popular conſtitution, to have an honorary order eſtabliſhed, out of which the council ſhould be appointed. There is no way now to put a man of fortune above the common level, and exempt him from being choſen by the people into the lower offices, but his being appointed a juſtice of the Peace; this is frequently done when there is no kind of expectation of his undertaking the truſt, and has its inconveniencies. For remedy hereof it might be expedient to have an order of Patricians or Eſquires inſtituted, to be all men of fortune or good landed eſtates, and appointed by the Governor with the advice of council, and enrolled in the Secretary's office, who ſhould be exempted from the lower offices in government as the juſtices now are; and to have the legiſlative council (*which in the firſt inſtance might be nominated by the crown*) from time to time fill'd up, as vacancies happen out of this order of men, who if the order conſiſted only of men of landed eſtates, might elect, as the Scottiſh Peers do, only reſerving to the King's Governor a negative on ſuch choice. The King in this caſe would be ſtill acknowledged as the fountain of honor, as having in the firſt inſtance the appointment of the perſons enroll'd, out of whom the council are to be choſen, and finally having a negative on the choice. Or, the King might have the immediate appointment by mandamus as at preſent in the royal governments. As the gentlemen of the council would rank above the body from which they are taken, they might bear a title one degree above that of Eſquire. Beſides this legiſlative council, a privy council might be eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of ſome or all of thoſe perſons who conſtitute the legiſlative council, and of other perſons members of the houſe of repreſentatives or otherwiſe of note or diſtinction; which would extend the honors of government, and afford opportunity of diſtinguiſhing men of character and reputation, the expectation of which would make government more reſpectable.

I would not trouble you with theſe reveries of mine, were I not aſſured of your readineſs to forgive the communication, although you could apply it to no good purpoſe.

Mr. Spooner ſent me a pamphlet under a black cover, intituled, "*the ſtate of the nation.*" I run over it by myſelf before I had heard any one mention it, and thought I cou'd evidently mark the ſentiments of ſome of my friends. By what I have ſince heard and ſeen, it looks as if I was not miſtaken. Your right Honourable friend I truſt will not be offended if I call him mine---I am ſure you will not when I term you ſuch---I have ſettled it for a long time in my own mind that without a repreſentation in the ſupreme legiſlature, there cannot be that union between the head and the members as to produce a healthy conſtitution of the whole body. I have doubted whether this union could be perfected by the firſt experiment. The plan here exhibited ſeems to be formed in generous and moderate principles, and bids the faireſt of any I have yet ſeen to be adopted. Such a great deſign may as in painting require frequent touching before it becomes a piece highly finiſhed; and after all may require the meliorating hand of time to make it pleaſe univerſally. Thus the Britiſh conſtitution conſidered as without the colonies attained it's glory. The book I had ſent me is in ſuch requeſt, that I have not been able to keep it long enough by me, to conſider it in all its parts. I wiſh to hear how it is received in the Houſe of Commons. I find by the publications both of Governor Pownall and Mr. Bollan, that they each of them adopt the idea of an union and repreſentation, and I think it muſt more and more prevail. The argument againſt it from local inconvenience, muſt as it appears to me be more than balanced by greater inconveniencies on the other ſide of the queſtion, the great difficulty will be in the terms of union.---I add no more, as I fear I have already treſpaſſed much on your time and patience, but that I am, Sir, your obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ANDREW OLIVER.

NEW-YORK, 12*th Auguſt*, 1769.

SIR,

I HAVE been in this city for ſome time paſt executing (with others) his Majeſty's commiſſion for ſettling the boundary between this province and that of New-Jerſey. I left Boſton the 11th July, ſince which my advices from London have come to me very imperfect; but as my friend Mr. Thompſon writes me that he had drawn up my caſe and with your approbation laid it before the D. of Grafton, I think it needful once more to mention this buſineſs to you.

There was a time when I thought the authority of government might have been eaſily reſtored; but while it's friends and the officers of the crown are left to an abject dependance on thoſe very people who are *undermining it's authority*; and while theſe are ſuffered not only to go unpuniſhed but on the contrary meet with all kind of ſupport and encouragement, it cannot be expected that you will ever again recover that reſpect which the colonies had been wont to pay to the parent ſtate. Government at home will deceive itſelf, if it imagines that the taking off the duty on glaſs, paper and painter's colours will work a reconciliation, and nothing more than this, as I can learn, is propoſed in Lord H------'s late circular letter. It is the principle that is now diſputed; the combination againſt importation extends to tea, although it comes cheaper than ever, as well as to the other forementioned articles. In Virginia it is extended lately to wines; and I have heard one of the firſt leaders in theſe meaſures in Boſton ſay, that we ſhould never be upon a proper footing 'till all the revenue acts from the 15th Charles 2d were repealed. Our aſſembly in the Maſſachuſetts may have been more illiberal than others in their public meſſages and reſolves; yet we have ſome people among us ſtill who dare to ſpeak in favour of government: But here I do not find ſo much as one, unleſs it be ſome of the King's ſervants; and yet my buſineſs here leads me to aſſociate with the beſt. They univerſally approve of the combination againſt importing of goods from Great-Britain, unleſs the revenue acts are repealed, which appears to me little leſs than aſſuming a negative on all acts of parliament which they do not like! They ſay expreſsly, we are bound by none made ſince our emigration, but ſuch as for our own convenience we chooſe to ſubmit to; ſuch for inſtance as that for eſtabliſhing a poſt-office. The Bill of rights and the Habeas Corpus Acts, they ſay are only declaratory of the common law which we brought with us.

Under ſuch circumſtances as theſe, why ſhould I wiſh to expoſe myſelf to popular reſentment? Were I to receive any thing out of the revenue, I muſt expect to be abuſed for it. Nor do I find that our chief juſtice has received the £. 200 granted him for that ſervice; and yet the aſſembly have this year withheld his uſual grant, moſt probably becauſe he has ſuch a warrant from the crown.

With regard to my negociations with Mr. Rogers, I did in conformity to your opinion make an apology to Mr. Secretary Pownall for mentioning it, and there ſubmitted it. I hear it has been ſince talked of; but unleſs I could be aſſured in one ſhape or other of £. 300 per annum, with the other office, I would not chooſe to quit what I have. I have no ambition to be diſtinguiſhed, if I am only to be held up as a mark of popular envy or reſentment. I was in hopes before now through the intervention of your good offices to have received ſome mark of favour from your good friend; but the time is not yet come to expect it through that channel! I will however rely on your friendſhip, whenever you can with propriety appear in forwarding my intereſt, or preventing any thing that may prove injurious to it.

If Mr. R. has intereſt enough to obtain the Secretary's place, I ſhall upon receiving proper ſecurity think myſelf in honour bound to ſecond his views, though I have none at preſent from him but a conditional note he formerly wrote me. If he is not like to ſucceed, and my ſon Daniel could have my place, I would be content, unleſs affairs take a different turn, to reſign in his favour, whether adminiſtration ſhould think proper to make any further proviſion for me or not. And yet I never thought of withdrawing myſelf from the ſervice, while there appeared to me any proſpect of my being able to promote it.

If I have wrote with freedom, I conſider I am writing to a friend, and that I am perfectly ſafe in opening myſelf to you.

I am, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

ANDREW OLIVER.

DEAR SIR,

THE Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have met with every inſult ſince their arrival at Boſton, and at laſt have been obliged to ſeek protection on board his Majeſty's ſhip Romney: ---Mr. Hallowell, the comptroller of the cuſtoms who will have the honour to deliver you this letter, will inform you of many particulars; he is ſent by the Board with their letters to government. Unleſs we have immediately two or three regiments, 'tis the opinion of all the friends to government, that Boſton *will be in open rebellion.*

I have the honour to be with the greateſt reſpect and warmeſt regard, Dear Sir, your moſt faithful and obliged ſervant,

CHA. PAXTON.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip Romney,
Boſton Harbour, 20th June, 1768.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 22*d*, 1768.

MY DEAR SIR,

I WROTE you a few days ago, and did not then think of troubling you upon any private affair of mine, at leaſt not ſo ſuddenly; but within this day or two I have had a converſation with Mr. Oliver, Secretary of the province, the deſign of which was my ſucceeding to the poſt he holds from the crown, upon the idea, that proviſion would be made for Governor Bernard, and the Lieut. Governor would ſucceed to the chair, then the Secretary is deſirous of being Lieut. Governor, and if in any way, three hundred pounds a year could be annexed to the appointment. You are ſenſible the appointment is in one department, and the grant of money in another; now the preſent Lieut. Governor has an aſſignment of £. 200 a year upon the cuſtoms here; he has not received any thing from it as yet, and is doubtful if he ſhall; he has no doubt of its lapſe to the crown, if he has the chair; if then by any intereſt that ſum could be aſſigned to Mr. Oliver as Lieutenant-Governor, and if he ſhould be allowed (as has been uſual for all Lieutenant-Governors) to hold the command of the caſtle, that would be another £. 100. This would compleat the Secretary's views; and he thinks his public ſervices, the injuries he has received in that ſervice, and the favourable ſentiments entertained of him by government, may lead him to theſe views, and he hopes for the intereſt of his friends. The place of Secretary is worth £. 300 a year, but is a provincial grant at preſent, ſo that it will not allow to be quartered on: And as I had a view upon the place when I was in England, and went ſo far as to converſe with ſeveral men of intereſt upon it, tho' I never had an opportunity to mention to you after I recovered my illneſs---I hope you will allow me your influence, and by extending it at the treaſury, to facilitate the aſſignment of the £. 200 a year, it will be ſerving the Secretary, and it will very much oblige me.-----The Secretary is advanced in life, tho' much more ſo in health, which has been much impaired by the injuries he received, and he wiſhes to quit the more active ſcenes; he conſiders this as a kind of *otium cum dignitate*, and from merits one may think he has a claim to it. I will mention to you the gentlemen, who are acquainted with my views and whoſe favourable approbation I have had. Governor Pownal, Mr. John Pownal, and Dr. Franklin.---My Lord Hillſborough is not unacquainted with it---I have ſince I have been here, wrote Mr. Jackſon upon the ſubject, and have by this veſſel wrote Mr. Mauduit. I think my character ſtands fair--- I have not been without application to public affairs, and have acquired ſome knowledge of our provincial affairs, and notwithſtanding our many free converſations in England, I am conſidered here as on government ſide, for which I have been often traduced both publickly and privately, and very lately have had two or three ſlaps. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are fully acquainted with the negociation, and I meet their approbation; all is upon the idea the Governor is provided for, and there ſhall by any means be a vacancy of the Lieut. Governor's place, I have gone ſo far, as to ſay to ſome of my friends, that rather than not ſucceed I would agree to pay the Secretary £. 100 a year out of the office to make up £. 300, provided he could obtain only the aſſignment of £. 200---but the other propoſal would to be ſure be moſt eligible. I ſcarce know any apology to make for troubling you upon the ſubject; the friendſhip you ſhewed me in London, and the favourable expreſſions you made uſe of to the Lieut. Governor in my behalf encourage me, beſides a ſort of egotiſm, which inclines men to think what they wiſh to be real. I ſubmit myſelf to the enquiries of any of my country-men in England, but I wiſh the matter may be ſecret 'till it is effected. I am with very great reſpect and regard, my dear Sir, Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

NATH. ROGERS.

[*To be continued.*]

TURNBULL & HEMETT,
TAYLORS,

WOULD be obliged to their Friends and the Public in general, for any Favours conferred on them, as they have taken a Shop next Door but one to John Dart, Eſq's. in Tradd-Street, and nearly oppoſite to Mrs. Dawſon's, hope that the Neatneſs of their Work, and ſteady Attention to their Buſineſs, will merit Encouragement.

BOSTON, July 9.

We hear the committee of correspondence of Boston have inclosed, in a spirited circular letter, the Governor's letters so called, with the title page, as printed in the pamphlet, also the resolves of the House, and sent them to the several Town-Clerks through the province, to be communicated.

It is said that on the late re-examination of Antill Nickerson, on the report of money being found, suspected to be hidden by him, the pious Christian, who laid down the law to him, observed that divine providence seldom or never suffered atrocious offenders to escape unpunished: 'Right, answered the culprit, your Excellency's *private* letters are evidence in point, of the justice of your observation.'

When the resolve for petitioning his Majesty to remove his Excellency the Governor, &c. passed the Hon. House of Representatives, the House did not vote by yeas and nays, but polled, when it appeared there were 85 for the resolve, and 28 against it; and we hear that the next day three of the 28, and some say 7, went over to the 85, which made the number 92 for, and 21 against the resolve.----When the petition passed, it was voted by yeas and nays, the names have been published in some of the papers---there were 82 yeas and 12 nays.

August 2. A letter from London by the last ship says, That the petitions of the house of representatives of this province for redress of the *Intolerable* grievances, occasioned by the Governor and the Judges of the Superior Court being made dependant on the Crown for support, have been presented to the King, but that the *fate* of them was dubious; his Majesty having been informed that it did not express the sense of the good people of the province, and that it was carried in the house by *the artifice of a few of its members*. Such is the language of a certain speech the last year; and very likely has been the representation made in one of the letters of Mr. ----------, said to be "replete with tenderness to the people of the province."

PROVIDENCE, (*Rhode-Island*) July 3.

Last week, at the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Providence, a bill of indictment was preferred to the grand jury against the printer of this paper, for printing and publishing, by request, not "*a false, scandalous, and malicious libel*" but *a well known established* Truth, which cannot be disproved, viz. that J----n C---e, Esq; (a member of the committee of correspondence appointed by the General Assembly) had, "in a very flagrant manner shamefully violated and betrayed the faith and confidence reposed in him by his country, in yielding obedience to a mandate from the commissioners of enquiry, and answering interrogatories before them on oath, thereby fully acknowledging their jurisdiction, and endeavouring to counteract the laudable design of the house in appointing the said committee;"---And that a motion has been made, at a meeting of the freemen, for the town "to instruct its representatives, that in the next session of assembly they use their influence to displace the said J---n C---e, Esq; from being a member of the committee of correspondence."---This very extraordinary attempt to destroy the liberty of the press became a matter of great expectation, and did not fail to alarm the friends of freedom; their apprehensions however soon subsided, the honest jury having returned the bill *ignoramus*.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Island*) July 26.

A few days past, as a certain *letter-writer* in town, was riding a little poney, towards the north end, coming near, and passing by, *Liberty Tree*, the poney turning short about to the *tree*, made a full stop, as though he meant to remind his rider that he had been a great offender against the cause of *freedom*, and that he ought to make his public recantation and submission; the design of the *poney* was so evident, that a number of gentlemen, sitting at a small distance, observed the same, and burst into a hearty laugh.---This is a proof that some four-footed animals, even those of the ass kind, have more sense of right and wrong, than some *two-legged* Brutes!

NEW-YORK, July 22.

Last Monday two companies of the first battalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery, embarked on board the transports, and fell down to the watering place, on their way to Chatham Barracks. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. James, the other officers were Captain Standish, Lieutenants Houghton, Dysart, Douglass, and Cleveland; the Colonel's lady and niece, with Dr. Fontenell, and Lieutenant Cambel of the Engineers, went passengers. The affability and very agreeable deportment of the officers, and the excellent discipline and decorum of the men during their long residence in this garrison, eminently recommended them to the most friendly attention of all the inhabitants.

July 26. Captain Charles Sprainger, in 14 days from St. Vincents, and 12 from St. Eustatia, spoke no vessel on the passage. Peace and harmony seemed firmly established in St. Vincents, where there was a free communication between the English inhabitants and the Charraibs, who continually brought in their fish and other articles, to sell and exchange for such goods as they wanted of the English.

Yesterday arrived here Captain Stewart, in 8 weeks from Gibraltar, and acquaints us, That the Pallas Frigate put in there the day before he sailed, the Captain of which reported, that he had been at Toulon, and Carthagena, where there was not the least signs of any hostile preparations, the French and Spanish navy at both places being laid up, and that all thoughts of a war in that part of the world was over.

July 29. By letters from the Illinois, we learn, that the Spaniards have seized 4000l. worth of peltry, belonging to one Ducharm, a French man, who had been trading up the Misoury (a large river that discharges itself into the Mississippi) contrary to the order of government, as a proclamation had been issued declaring it death to have any intercourse with the Indians of that country, and they had committed some outrages against the Spaniards; he defended his property with great bravery, but being wounded in the attack in two places, he made his escape with an Indian.

On Monday evening last arrived the Wentworth, and Prince of Wales transports with the 47th regiment, after a passage of near ten weeks from Cork. This battalion is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William Nesbitt, brother to Arnold Nesbitt, Esq; Member of Parliament for Wincheisea; the following are the names of the other officers with this corps, (which had a distinguished share in the glory of annexing the French dominions in North America to the British Empire, it then was commanded by General Lascelles, but Major General Guy Carleton, Governor of Quebec, now succeeds that veteran as the Colonel) Major Smelt; the Captains Paulus Æmilius Irving, England and Craig; the Lieutenants Marr, Gold, M'Kinnon, Hilliard, Storey, Duport, M'Leod, Ensigns England, M'Dermot, and West, Adjutant Turner, Quarter-Master Philpott, and Mr. Debbin, the Surgeon to the regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

The following is a list, received from Gibraltar, of 14 sail of French men of war, that lay at Toulon ready for sailing, under the command of Count de Estaing, the latter end of May.

A List of the French Fleet at TOULON.

Ships Names.	Guns.	Commanders.
Le Languedoc,	80	Compt de Estaing, Com. in Chief.
Le Tonant,	80	M. de Rochmore, } Admirals.
Le Zele,	74	M. de Broves, }
Le Bourgogne,	74	M. de Sades,
Le Ceser,	74	M. de Tauland,
Le Protecteur,	74	Le Chevalier de Montell,
Le Hardie,	64	M. de Calisud,
Le Vaillant,	64	Le Chevalier de Forbin de Oppede,
Le Fantasque,	64	Le Chevalier de Tabry,
Le Lion,	64	M. de Trongoli,
Le Sagittaire,	50	M. de Borlos.
Le Melasp, }	Frigates.	
La Suisse, }		

On Tuesday the 30th instant, a Commencement was held in the College of this City, before a very crouded and splendid assembly of the inhabitants of all denominations. The commencement was opened with *Prayer* by the *Provost*. The exercises were as follows:

1. A Latin salutatory Oration, delivered with great propriety, by Mr. *William Hyrne*.

2. The audience were then entertained with an English Oration, "On the pleasures and advantages of agriculture and a country life," by Mr. *Joshua Sensey*.

3. A Latin Syllogistic Dispute---*Utrum Æternitas Pœnarum contradicat Divinis Attributis?*

The affirmative side of the question was contended for, with much spirit and acuteness, by Messrs. *Matthew Duncan, Joshua Sensey*, and *Edward Duff*, as opponents; and the other side was maintained by Mr. *Joseph Harrison*, as respondent, who in this, as well as in the delivery of his English Oration, shewed himself an able speaker.

4. To the Syllogistic Dispute, succeeded a piece, "On the extravagance of the present modes of dress," by Mr. *Duff*.

5. Another on the character of a *Macaroni*, by Mr. *Harrison*.

6. An humorous piece, "On the extravagant pretensions of *Empirics* to extraordinary cures," by Mr. *David Ramsay*.

7. The Valedictory Oration, by Mr. *Duncan*; in which the advantages of a liberal education were well stated and described.

8. The charge to the Graduates in Arts was given by the Provost, and the charge to the Graduates in Physic, by Dr. *Rush*, the Professor in Chymistry. The Vice Provost concluded with Prayer.

Just before the *Valedictory Oration*, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees, viz.

To the degree of *Bachelor* of Arts, Edward Duff, Matthew Duncan, Joseph Harrison, William Alexander Hyrne, and Joshua Sensey.

To the degree of *Master* of Arts, Francis Allison, jun. Thomas Hall, Henry Latimer, and Rev. William Thom. The Rev. Mr. William Rogers, Minister of the Baptist Congregation in this City, and Master of Arts in Rhode-Island College, was also admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in this College.

To the degree of *Bachelor* of Physic, Mr. David Ramsay, and Mr. Thomas Biddle.

Several gentlemen of the town were pleased to entertain the audience with some excellent pieces of Psalmody and *Church Music* during the performance, accompanied by the organ, and the band belonging to the 18th or royal Irish regiment, which the commander of that regiment, with his usual politeness, was pleased to lend on that occasion.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

I Find Doctor Tucker, in his farther Vindication of himself, is pleased to confirm my Apprehension, that I am the Person alluded to in his former Publication, which, on my taking a retrospective View of every Circumstance of my Interposition, relative to the Removal of his Negro infected with the Small-Pox, I was, at first, so doubtful of, that I should have relinquished my Suspicion, and taken no Notice of the Matter, if I had not been assured by a Gentleman, on whom I could rely, that I was the Person he had in View.---It is unnecessary for me to insist on the genuine Signification of the Word *Clamour*, as the Doctor is so condescending as to explain his Meaning, which still comprehends a Charge, that I am not conscious of deserving: And I assure him in the most '*deliberate Moments*' I ever may possess, I shall think any Acknowledgment to him for an *imaginary* Injury, a Sacrifice that he is by no Means entitled unto.---It is evident that the Doctor when he mentions, his '*being displeased*,' his Expectations of my making '*an Apology for my abrupt Behaviour*,' and my '*endeavouring to exculpate myself*, &c.' not only presuppose the Proof of what is the principal Matter in Dispute between us, but also would assume to himself that Tribute of Importance and Respect, which is due to the most distinguished and valuable Members of Society alone; and to which the Doctor, who is a mere Stranger among us, cannot I think, as yet aspire, with Propriety: I am therefore constrained to remind him, that I persist in my Denial, that I came to *his Door*, and assert, I met him nearly opposite to *Mr. Harvey's*: Indeed, I never knew where the Doctor lived, until the Friday after the Removal of the Negro, when one of his Neighbours, on my Inquiry, shewed me the Place of his Residence: And altho' the Doctor cannot comprehend my Views in controverting '*so trivial a Circumstance*,' I imagine they will be obvious to Persons of common Penetration; for when the Doctor mentions *his Door*, the Expression certainly indicates *Propriety*, relative to *his House*, which by Law is his Sanctuary; and as he seems to be solicitous of establishing the Charge he has exhibited against me, that Circumstance would unquestionably be construed as an Aggravation of it. But whether the Doctor has been guilty '*of any Deviation from the Truth*,' I apprehend will not '*be sufficiently determined*' by Affidavits ex Parte, but by Proofs on *both Sides*, after a candid Investigation of Facts.---I still assert too, that I addressed the Doctor with the utmost Civility; and although he is pleased to say, that, '*as this is a Matter of Opinion, it cannot be brought to a Proof*,' I think it is plain he could not be ingenuous, as he has immediate Recourse to the venerable Authority of Mr. Vinyard's Opinion, on this essential Object of Disquisition.---I see no very great Difficulty in a Person's retaining a short Question or two, and the consequent Answers, with Accuracy and Precision, if the Attention may be supposed to have been properly engaged, by the Importance of the Subject; and besides the Conviction of my own Mind in the present Case, Mr. Warham and Mr. Petrie, to whom I shewed my former Letter previous to its Publication, confirmed my Recollection of what passed between the Doctor and I, in every Particular: But after the Doctor has expressed himself in Terms, that argue his comparative Defectiveness of Memory, it is amazing he should, with a Positiveness indicating an Exemption from the Possibility of Error, assert, that my first Words were these, or to this Purpose, '*For God's Sake! Doctor, in what Stage is this Disorder?*' And that he '*perfectly remembers, that instead of being immediately silent, when he told me that he had waited on the Lieutenant Governor, and by what Authority he acted, I repeated after him,-----the Lieutenant Governor! and continued to express, in his Opinion, in an unbecoming Manner, my Astonishment that no public Officer was present to conduct the Affair:*' All which Assertions, are *incontestably proved to be utterly without Foundation*.---The Doctor undoubtedly had particular Reasons for selecting the Witnesses, whose Depositions he has procured, as it is certain his Neighbour Mr. Warham was applied to, but it seems his Testimony would not suit the Doctor's Purpose. I have not the least Knowledge of Mr. Vinyard, Mr. Hamett, nor of Mr. Roybould, but by Sight; however, I do insist, that neither they, nor any other white Persons, except Mr. Warham, Mr. Petrie, and the Man who drove the Cart, were near enough to hear distinctly what passed between the Doctor and me: And although '*he doth not pretend to so good a Memory as I may have*,' I will not avail myself of his Concession, so as to rest the Points in Question, upon my own Evidence, but on the concurrent Proofs inclosed, of which I request your Publication.---Upon the whole, all I have had in View, is the Vindication of myself against an Aspersion equally groundless and unmerited, in a Case where the Good of Society, and the Health and Happiness of my Fellow-Citizens were the only Motives for my Interposition, in a private Character, or as a Magistrate; and I now submit it to the unerring Tribunal of the Impartial Public, whether my Relation of Facts is not authenticated even beyond the Possibility of a Doubt, and whether the Doctor's Conduct and *Veracity* or mine, are most free from Imputation: And as to his Insinuation, that my former Behaviour did not indicate a Conviction, of my being sensible of the Necessity of a due Subordination in the Magistracy, it being founded on a pretended Secret, or Reproach of the Lieutenant Governor, it is only incumbent on me to observe, that a Disproof of the Fact, inserves as a Refutation of the Charge. I am, Sir, &c.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, jun.

South-Carolina, Berkley-County. } to wit.

CHARLES WARHAM, of Charles-Town, Vendue-Master, Edmond Petrie, of the same Place, Merchant, and John Hull, Carter, being severally sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, make Oath and say, That they were present from the Beginning to the End of the Conversation that passed between Mr. Robert Williams, jun. and Doctor Tucker, when the former met the latter, in the Afternoon of Friday the 30th of last Month, *nearly opposite to Mr. Harvey's, and considerably to the Eastward of Doctor Tucker's Door*, as he *was walking* at the Side of the Cart, *then in Motion*, with the Negro who had the Small-Pox: *The whole of which Conversation*, to the best of these Deponents Recollection and Belief, is circumstantially and truly related and set forth, in a Letter from the said Robert Williams, to the Printer, inserted in Mr. Crouch's Gazette, the 27th Instant.----That these Deponents are confident the said Robert Williams did not make any Inquiry relative to the *Stage of the Disease*, nor by Way of *Sneer, Reproach, or otherwise*, repeat the Words, '*The Lieutenant Governor!*' or indeed say *any Thing* to Doctor Tucker, after he told the said Robert Williams he had been to the Governor, and intimated by what Authority he acted.---That the Terms, in which the said Robert Williams addressed Doctor Tucker, as to the *Matter and Manner of Expression, were civil*, and could not, in these Deponents Apprehension, *reasonably give Offence*: And that at the Time of the Conversation above referred unto, they really believe no *White Persons* were *near enough* to hear what passed, distinctly and articularely, but the Parties conversing, and these Deponents: And the said John Hull separately, on his Oath, sayeth, that he is the Person who drove the Cart.

CHARLES WARHAM,
EDMOND PETRIE,
his
JOHN X HULL,
Mark.

Sworn to before me, this 27th of August, 1773.
JOHN TROUP, J. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY *the 24th Day of August*, 1773.

ORDERED,

THAT the Message sent from this House this Day to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Resolutions entered into by the House, and the Extracts from the Journals of the whole Examination of Mr. Peronneau, both before this House and by the Committee; together with the Orders and Resolutions of this House thereupon accompanying the same, be printed in the several Gazettes of this Province.

JAMES SIMPSON, Clerk.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 23d Day of August, 1773.

May it please your Honour,

UPON reading a Message sent by the Commons House of Assembly to your Honour, dated the 20th Instant, and laid before this House by a Committee appointed to inspect their Journals, this House was struck with Amazement, at finding therein the following extraordinary Assertion, "That His Majesty's Council (meaning this House) had, in their Address to "your Honour, dated the 13th Instant, endeavoured to deceive "you, as well as the Public, by their pretended Fear that the "Treasury must soon stop Payment."

Sir, our Fears were real, and founded on the justest Grounds, as will appear from the Extracts of the Journals of this House herewith sent you; but the Commons House in their Message, beg Leave to acquaint your Honour, that it appears to them "that there is no Probability that there will not always be Money in the Treasury, sufficient to answer every Claim upon it; "for the Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* *due to the Public* for Duties, "the First of June last, *is to be looked upon as actually in the Treasury*, the Treasurers being accountable for, and obliged, as they "themselves admit, to produce that Money, whenever required:" Their own Phrase, "*due to the Public*," shews that the Money is not in the Treasury, for if it was there, it would not *be due to the Public*;---but, say they, it is to be looked upon as actually there, therefore, credo quod habes et habes.

The Treasurers have indeed admitted, that they are responsible for it; but, is there no Difference between Responsibility and immediate Ability to pay? The Fact is, that however responsible the Treasurers may be for that Sum, they are at present utterly unable to place it in the Treasury, or to produce or pay One Shilling of it. The Security given by the Treasurers may be very sufficient; the Duties in the Hands of the Merchants may be ultimately very secure; but, because from the Information of one of the Joint-Public-Treasurers, the Sum of £. 10,000 now in the Treasury, would not be sufficient to answer the ordinary Expence of Government, longer than the Beginning of October next, therefore, and from a Consideration of the Nature of our Circulating Paper, we addressed your Honour to order the said Duties to be called in.

There is now circulating about 382,178*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* in Bills, Orders, and Certificates, of various Denominations; yet, if all these should be now brought in, there would not be more in the Treasury than 57,895*l.* 10*s.* issuable and fit to answer the Public Demands, because none of those Bills, Orders, and Certificates, that are paid into the Treasury, can be issued out again, excepting such lawful Bills as were issued in the Year 1748; all the Rest being either illegal, or the time limited for their Circulation expired; and of those lawful Bills there were circulating, on the 19th of October 1771, to the Amount of 98,895*l.* 10*s.*---since which, about £. 35,000 of these have been brought into the Treasury, where they now lie, so torn and obliterated, as to be unfit for Circulation: Which, being deducted from the 98,895*l.* 10*s.* reduces the Amount of those lawful Bills now circulating to the Sum 63,895*l.* 10*s.*---and, allowing a Loss upon the Whole, by a moderate Calculation, to the Amount of £. 6000,---that Sum being deducted, reduces the Amount of the Legal Bills, issued in 1748, now circulating, and which may be expected to come into the Treasury, to the Sum of 57,895*l.* 10*s.* And from hence it may be reasonably concluded, that if the whole Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* due for Duties on the First of June last, was to be paid into the Treasury in the present circulating Paper, there would not be more than £. 17,000 of the same that would be again issuable, supposing that those Bills which are illegal, and those which ought now to be in the Treasury, as the Time limited by Law for their Circulation is expired, should be paid in, proportionably with the lawful Bills of 1748: And although it may be said, to what End shall we call in the Public Duties, when only so small a Sum as about £. 17,000 can be issued? We answer, that this demonstrably proves the Necessity of the immediate Interposition of the Legislature, to prevent a Public Bankruptcy, being the great Evil stated in our Address. From which State of Facts, we hope, it must clearly appear to your Honour, that our Apprehensions of a Failure in the Public Treasury, were not pretended, or calculated to deceive either your Honour or the Public.

Had Tax-bills passed annually since the Year 1769, there would at this Time, in all Probability, have been £. 3 or 400,000 circulating, agreeable to Law, instead of the present dangerous and illegal Circulation, which cannot but prove ineffectual to support the Public Credit, and ought therefore to be Alarming to every thinking Mind.

By Order of the House.

EGERTON LEIGH.

RESOLVED,

THAT it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that all the Money now in the Treaſury, and ready to be paid in Diſcharge of ſuch legal Demands as may be made upon it, does not exceed the Sum of £. 10,000.

Reſolved, That the Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*ſ.* 11*d.* which was due to the Public for Duties, on the Firſt of June laſt, is not now in the Treaſury, nor could the Treaſurers produce the ſame, or any Part thereof, when called upon by a Committee of this Houſe.

Reſolved therefore, that the firſt Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*ſ.* 11*d.* cannot now be looked upon as actually in the Treaſury, and ready for Public Service, without offering the greateſt Violence and Affront to Common Senſe and Reaſon.

Reſolved, That this Houſe had a juſt and ſolid Foundation for its late Addreſs to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the State of the Public Treaſury; that the Conduct of this Houſe therein, was neither haſty nor unprecedented---that it was deliberate and parliamentary---that it was reſpectful to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and not contemptuous to the Repreſentatives of the People, nor did it tend to endanger the Public Credit, but on the Contrary, to maintain, ſtrengthen, and ſupport it.

Reſolved, That every unneceſſary Attempt to weaken or deſtroy the Public Confidence, in any of the conſtitutional Branches of the State, betrays a Want of true political Wiſdom and Diſcretion.

Reſolved, That the Stile and Language of the Meſſage of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, is unparliamentary, and although it muſt be conſidered by this Houſe as a Piece of unmerited Inſult, and cruel Diſreſpect, yet Mankind will eaſily judge whoſe Dignity is moſt affected thereby.

Reſolved, That the Cuſtom of permitting the Public Duties to remain in private Hands, for private Gain, is a groſs Perverſion of the Public Treaſury, and a ſore and dangerous Evil, by Means whereof, the Treaſury of this Province is kept in a State of Beggary and Want, and in a total Incapacity to anſwer any unforſeen Demands which the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature may ſee proper to make on any great and ſudden Emergency.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that no Time ſhould be loſt to remedy the Evil diſcovered and firſt ſuggeſted by this Houſe.

Reſolved, That the Directions which our late Addreſs prays to be given to the Attorney General, allude plainly to public Bonds, on a Suppoſition that the ſame had been taken agreeable to the Terms of the General Duty Act; for as the Governor, nor either Houſe of Aſſembly, have any Power to direct Men to place their private Bonds in the Hands of His Majeſty's Attorney-General, ſo neither have any Branches of the Legiſlature a right to compel that Officer to purſue a Practice which he has long declined, this Houſe being well-informed, that the preſent Attorney-General iſſues no Proceſs whatever as a common Attorney, and therefore the Inſinuation in the Meſſage of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, in Relation to that Officer, is deſtitute of all Foundation.

Reſolved, That no Words in the late Addreſs of this Houſe, afford any juſt Cauſe for the Cenſures paſſed thereon by the Meſſage of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, as this Houſe have always endeavoured to ſhew a real and unaffected Eſteem for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and wiſh at all Times to cultivate a good Underſtanding with the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, in all Deliberations for the Public Good.

Extracts from the Journals of the Upper Houſe *of* Aſſembly, *referred to in the Meſſage therewith ſent from that Houſe, to His Honour the Lieut. Governor, dated the 24th Day of* Auguſt, 1773.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Wedneſday the 11th Day of AUGUST, 1773.

MR. PERONNEAU, one of the Joint Public Treaſurers, attending at the Door according to Order, was called in, and being aſked by the Preſident, by Order of the Houſe, if any and what Balance was due to the Public from the late Mr. Jacob Motte's, the late Treaſurer, Eſtate? he replied, that there was due from Mr. Motte's Eſtate to the Public, a Balance of Sixty-three Thouſand Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Five-Pence Currency.

Whereupon it was reſolved, on Motion, that a Meſſage ſhould be ſent to the Lieutenant-Governor, informing His Honour, that it having appeared to this Houſe, that there is now due to the Public a Balance of 63,974*l.* 19*ſ.* 5*d.* from the Eſtate of the late Public Treaſurer, Jacob Motte, Eſq; this Houſe did therefore deſire, that His Honour would be pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officer to recover the ſaid Balance from the Repreſentatives of Mr. Motte, together with the legal Intereſt thereon, if it ſhall be the Opinion of the Attorney-General, that Mr. Motte's Eſtate is liable for the ſame: And a Meſſage to that Purport being prepared, was ordered to be ſigned by the Preſident, and ſent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Clerk. Mr. PERONNEAU was further aſked, by Order of the Houſe, what was the State of the Money in the Public Treaſury on the firſt Day of June laſt, and what Balance was then due to the Public for Duties? to which he replied, that there was then due to the Public from the Merchants, 127,674*l.* 6*ſ.* 11*d.* and that there was not now in the Public Treaſury above Ten Thouſand Pounds Currency which could be iſſued, and that he was really apprehenſive of a Public Bankruptcy, and being obliged to ſtop Payment, if the Public Debts were not more punctually diſcharged. Mr. PERONNEAU was then aſked, how long he apprehended that the Sum now in the Public Treaſury would be ſufficient to anſwer the Demands againſt the Public? to which he replied, he believed it would be ſufficient to anſwer the ordinary Expence till the Beginning of October next. Mr. PERONNEAU was then further aſked, what Sum he apprehended might be neceſſary, and would be ſufficient, to anſwer all the Demands and Exigencies of the Treaſury for the Term of Six Months next enſuing? to which he anſwered, that if an Allowance was to be made for exchanging ſuch Certificates as might be probably brought in, and all other Exigencies, he apprehended there might be wanting Fifty Thouſand Pounds Currency.

FRIDAY, *the* 13*th of* AUGUST, 1773.

HENRY PERONNEAU, Eſq; one of the Joint Public Treaſurers, attending at the Door, according to Order, was called in, and being aſked what Sum or Sums of Money had been paid out of the Public Treaſury ſince the laſt Tax Act, in Purſuance of the ſeveral Laws requiring the ſame, and which were to be replaced by the General Tax Law in the Public Treaſury? to which he replied, that the whole of the Sums together amounted to £. 158,476.

FRIDAY, *the* 20*th Day of* AUGUST, 1773.

HENRY PERONNEAU, Eſq; one of the Joint Public Treaſurers, attending according to Order, was called in, and was deſired to produce the Bonds and Notes taken for the Duties at the Public Treaſury; he accordingly produced two Bundles which on Examination appeared to be payable to HENRY PERONNEAU and BENJAMIN DART, Joint Public Treaſurers. He was then aſked, if thoſe were the Bonds and Notes which were taken for the Duties due on the Firſt Day of June laſt? to which he replied, they were.

SATURDAY, *the* 21*ſt Day of* AUGUST, 1773.

A Motion was made, that a Committee be appointed to go to the Treaſury, and to examine into the State of the Accounts, and to inſpect what Money was actually in the Treaſury, and to report the ſame to this Houſe.

Reſolved, That Mr. Chief Juſtice, and Mr. Drayton, be a Committee for that Purpoſe.

Ordered, That the ſaid Committee do proceed immediately.

Mr. Drayton from the Committee to examine into the State of the Treaſury, and to examine the Money actually there, informed the Houſe, that they were now ready to make their Report.

Reſolved, That the ſame be received immediately.

Mr. Drayton then read the Report in his Place, and delivered it at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read as follows:

The Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Treaſury, and to examine the Money actually there,

Report, That the Treaſurers declared to the Committee, that they had not in the Treaſury the Sum of £. 127,674, owing for Duties on the Firſt of June laſt, and that they could not procure any Part of that Sum; that they actually have in the Treaſury only the Sum of £. 10,000 iſſuable Money; and that they are not able, by any Means, now to produce a larger Sum for Public Service; that they have in the Treaſury about £. 35,000 lawful Money, but ſo defaced, that no Perſon will receive any Part of it; that now they have applied to all Perſons owing for Duties, that they pay them forthwith; and that hitherto, excepting four Merchants, who had not been long in Arrears, they had applied to every Perſon indebted for Duties.

Whereupon a Motion was made, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to take into Conſideration the Meſſage ſent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, together with the Report of this Committee, and to report to the Houſe what Steps it ſhall be proper for the Houſe to take thereupon: And the Motion being agreed to, Mr. Stuart and Mr. Chief Juſtice were appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe.

MONDAY, *the* 23*d Day of* AUGUST, 1773.

Mr. Chief Juſtice, from the Committee appointed to take into their Conſideration, the Meſſage ſent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, from the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, on the Addreſs of this Houſe, together with the Report of their Committee, and to report what Meaſures it will be proper for this Houſe to take thereupon, reported that they had come to ſeveral Reſolutions, which they recommended to the Houſe to be agreed to, and that the Reſolutions when agreed to, with a Meſſage which they had prepared, accompanying the ſame, ſhould be ſent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Chief Juſtice then read the Meſſage and Reſolutions in his Place, and delivered them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read; and, after Debate and Amendments, were agreed to by the Houſe, and ordered to be ſent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, together with an Extract from the Journals of the Houſe of the Whole of the Examination of Mr. Peronneau, both before the Houſe and by the Committee, and the Addreſs and Reſolutions of the Houſe thereupon, by the Maſter in Chancery.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 31.

LAST Friday the Ship Walworth, Capt. M'Cauſland, arrived here from Londonderry, with near Three Hundred Paſſengers.

Sunday laſt the Sloop Charles-Town, Daniel Munro, Maſter, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland.

Yeſterday the Brig Sea-Nymph, Captain Blewer, ſailed for Philadelphia, with whom went Paſſengers Mr. Joſiah Smith, and Mrs. Radcliffe, Wife of Mr. Thomas Radcliffe, Henry Smith, Eſq; and Mr. Benjamin Smith, (of Gooſe-Creek) Mr. Richard Dearington, and Mr. Reynolds, of this Place; Mrs. Sage, of Philadelphia; Mr. Douglaſs, Manager of the American Company of Comedians, and ſome others.

DIED.] Mrs. Henrietta Michie, Wife of Mr. Alexander Michie.---Mr. William Davies.

*** BENEVOLUS in our next.

Aug.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
24th.	Schooner Suky & Katy, Charles Dawſon,	Georgia
	Ship Two Brothers, Hugh Glen,	Gambia
	Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright,	Philadelphia
26th.	Brig Heart of Oak, Robert Patterſon,	Senegal
27th.	Brig Elliott, John Waring,	Newry
28th.	Schooner Savannah-Packet, John Turner,	Georgia
	Snow Proteus, John Paplay,	Jamaica
30th.	Sloop Charles-Town, Daniel Munro,	Rhode-Iſland
Aug.	ENTRIES OUTWARDS.	*For*
24th.	Brig Sea-Nymph, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia
	Bark Jaſon, George Merrick,	Briſtol
25th.	Schooner Mary, John Young,	Hiſpaniola
	Schooner Dolphin, Thomas Bowditch,	Salem
26th.	Ship Live-Oak, Andrew Lundberry,	Briſtol
27th.	Brig Patience, Thomas Hele Gift,	New-Providence
30th.	Brig Charles-Town Packet, Samuel Wright,	Philadelphia
Aug.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
26th.	Schooner Little-Dick, Thomas Clark,	Hiſpaniola
28th.	Brig Sea-Nymph, Joſeph Blewer,	Philadelphia

Charles-Town PRICE-CURRENT. Of South-Carolina PRODUCE.

By the Hundred Weight.		
RICE,		70*ſ.*
Turpentine,		*none*
Rozin,		*none*
Flour,	4*l.* 15*ſ.* to	5*l.*
Ship Bread,		6*l.* 10
Hemp,		8*l.*
Saſſafras,		20*ſ.*
By the Barrel.		
Pitch,		65*ſ.*
Tar, Common,		50*ſ.*
Tar, Green,		3*l.* 5*ſ.*
Pork,		18*l.*
Beef,		*none*
By the Pound.		
Deer Skins,	13*ſ.* 9*d.* to	14*ſ.*
Ditto in the Hair,		7*ſ.* 6
Beaver Skins,		20*ſ.*
INDICO. Flora,		*none*
INDICO. Beſt Purple,		30*ſ.*
INDICO. Ditto Copper,		30*ſ.*
INDICO. 2d Sort,		25*ſ.*
INDICO. 3d Sort,		20*ſ.*
Pink and Snake Root,		5*ſ.*
Myrtle Wax,		5*ſ.*
Bees Wax,		6*ſ.*
Tann'd Leather,	5*ſ.* to	5*ſ.* 6
Butter,		4*ſ.*
Hogs Lard,		3*ſ.*
Tallow,		3*ſ.* 6
Single Refin'd Sugar,		4*ſ.* 6
By the Buſhel.		
Indian Corn,		20*ſ.*
Indico Seed,		5*l.*
Black-Ey'd Peaſe,		17*ſ.* 6
Red Peaſe,		15*ſ.*
Potatoes,		12*ſ.* 6
Ground Nuts,		15*ſ.*
Ruff Rice,		17*ſ.* 6
Oats,		15*ſ.*
Lime,		2*ſ.* 6
By the Thouſand Weight.		
Corn Blades,		15*l.*
Hay,		12*l.* 10

By the Box.		
Soap,	2 to	4*ſ.* lb.
Dipt Tallow Candles,		4*ſ.* 6
Mould Ditto,		5*ſ.*
Myrtle Wax Ditto,		5*ſ.*
By the Thouſand.		
Shingles,	6*l.* 10*ſ.* to	7*l.*
Bricks,		7*l.*
STAVES. White Oak Pipe,	50 to	60*l.*
STAVES. Ditto Hhd.		28*l.*
STAVES. Ditto Barrel,		14*l.*
STAVES. Red Oak Hhd.		18*l.*
By the Hundred Feet.		
PINE. Half Inch Boards,		35*ſ.*
PINE. Three-fourth Inch,		40*ſ.*
PINE. Inch,		50*ſ.*
PINE. Featheredge,		45*ſ.*
PINE. Inch and 1-fourth,		60*ſ.*
PINE. Inch and an Half,		70*ſ.*
PINE. Inch and 3 Qrs.		80*ſ.*
PINE. Two Inch,		5*l.*
Scantling & Timber,	3 to	6*l.*
Shingling Laths,		40*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Half Inch,		60*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Three-fourth Inch,		60*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Inch,		65*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Inch and 1 fourth,		70*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Inch and an Half,		70*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Inch and 3 fourths,		85*ſ.*
CYPRESS. Two Inch,		6*l.*
Scantling & Timber,	5 to	9*l.*
By the Barrel.		
Double Beer,		12*l.*
Table ditto,		8*l.*
Small ditto,		*none*
By the Hundred.		
Plaiſtering Laths,		40*ſ.* p. M.
Reeds,		20*ſ.*
By the Hogſhead.		
Rum,		13*l.*
By the Cord.		
Red Oak Bark,		10*l.*
Hickory Wood,	5*l.* to	10*l.*
Oak ditto,	4*l.* to	10*l.*

TO BE LET,

A TENEMENT in Meeting-ſtreet, next Door to Juſtice Calcott's. Enquire of JAMES LAURENS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby again given, to all Perſons indebted to either the Eſtate of *Theodore Loughton Smith*, Eſq; deceaſed, or Mr. *Joſeph Pickering*, deceaſed, (eſpecially thoſe who have neglected paying up the Intereſt on their Bonds and Notes) that the Subſcriber requeſts they will ſettle with him by the firſt of October next, and be more punctual in future.

Auguſt 31, 1773. GEORGE INGLIS.

PHILIP GEMBLER, AND CHARLES BROWN,

TAKE this Opportunity to acquaint the Public in general, that they intend carrying on the TOBACCO BUSINESS in all its Branches in the Manufactor Way, particularly in packing or repacking either in Hogſheads or Rice Barrels; beg Leave to inform thoſe that will favour them with their Cuſtom, that they may depend on being ſupplied on very REASONABLE TERMS, at the Place lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Leonard Aſkew, in Broad-ſtreet, near the Beef-Market, at the Sign of the INDIAN BOY.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on Monday night, the 23*d* of Auguſt inſt. at nine o'clock, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, at Aſhley-river, in St. Andrew's pariſh, was forcibly entered by two men, one a tall ſlim made perſon, the other thick and ſhort, of a ſwarthy complexion, with a buſhy head of hair, who robbed me of four Half Johannes's, Thirty Dollars, a Ten Pound Bill, ſome ſmall ſilver, and ſundry papers, likewiſe a Silver Watch, with a china diſh-plate, that opens with a pin at the end of the key, maker's name *Peter Newton*, No. 358, a neat ſteel mounted Gun, almoſt new, maker's name *Parker*, and three Silver Tea Spoons. Whoever will apprehend either of them, ſhall, on conviction, receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency.

THOMAS MILLICHAMP.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 30, 1773.

JUST ARRIVED, A CARGO OF ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY, LIKELY NEGROES,

In the Snow NELLY, JAMES MAYCHEL, *Maſter, from* SIERRA-LEON.

TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY *the* 10*th of* SEPTEMBER *next, by* POWELL, HOPTON, & Co.

To be Sold by private Contract,

A PLANTATION in St. Paul's pariſh, containing 560 acres, 200 of which is good rice land, the reſt is good indico or corn land. *Alſo,*

A TRACT at Winyaw, on Sandy-Iſland, containing 528 acres of land, 400 of which is good river ſwamp, and upwards of 90 acres under banks and drains. If the purchaſer chuſes he may alſo have the negroes thereon.

Likewiſe,

Another TRACT on Pedee-river, containing about 800 acres, 300 of which is good river ſwamp, and the whole in prime order, with proper banks and drains.

The purchaſers of the above lands may have one, two, or three years credit, paying intereſt, and giving ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of, by

RICHARD WARING.

N. B. The reaſon of the above lands being offered for ſale, is entirely on account of the proprietor's bad ſtate of health.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 29, 1773.

I The Subſcriber informs the Public, not to Truſt or Credit any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever in my Name, without Orders from myſelf, or under my Hand, for they may depend on having no Satisfaction.

EDWARD KIRK.

N. B. I forwarn all Perſons not to harbour any of my Slaves, or any Perſon belonging to me, at their Peril.

Wanted to Hire or Purchaſe,

A Careful Negro Wench, without a Child, for to tend a young Child. Enquire of the Printer.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow, named CHARLES, a ſtout, well-made, artful, ſenſible fellow, with a large riſing under his right ear, ſpeaks Engliſh remarkably well, and may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from one born in this country by his ſpeech. Whoever delivers him to me, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS. *Alſo*, a negro wench, named BANABA, of a yellowiſh complexion, looks much like an Eboe negro, ſtutters in her ſpeech, has an iron on one of her legs. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given, on delivering her to me.---But as I have a ſtrong ſuſpicion of her being harboured by ſome evil diſpoſed white perſon, (being a remarkable fine ſeamſtreſs, and eaſily kept at her work without a diſcovery, and being fit for no other work) I will give FIFTY POUNDS, on conviction, of ſuch white perſon harbouring her.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber's paſture, near Gooſe-Creek bridge, in the night of Tueſday the 20th day of July laſt, a ſtrawberry roan horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, with a black mane and tail, and black legs, branded on the near buttock PR, and on the mounting ſhoulder with the bottom of a bar ſtirrup iron. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber near the ſaid bridge, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS currency, or if ſtolen, upon conviction of the offender, a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency. JOHN HARRISON.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A Commodious Piece of GROUND, in Auſonborough, which fronts on three good Streets, and meaſures 125 Feet, by 443 Feet 9 Inches; ſeven good Lots may be cut out of it, two of which would be Corners. There is on the Premiſes a two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, and other neceſſary Buildings. The Payment will be made eaſy. Alſo,

A PEW, in the North-Iſle of St. Michael's Church, No. 69. For further Particulars, apply to JOHN MCCALLA, in Elliott-ſtreet, Charles-Town, or in St. Thomas's Pariſh, to ROBERT JOHNSTON.

Radcliffe & Shepheard,

At their Store in Charles-Town, opposite to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's, and Charles Shepheard & Co. at Jacksonburgh, have just received

A large Supply of GOODS,

From Bristol and London, per the Captains Steel, Lundberry, and Fortune; among which are,

WHITE and coloured negro cloth, bed and duffil blankets, striped and white flannels, bath suiting, broad cloths, cassimer, Irish linen, printed do. and cottons, neat chintz patterns, low priced white calico, checked and printed handkerchiefs, coloured and figured silk, India cotton and gauze, ditto men and womens silk, thread and leather gloves, men and womens, boys and girls shoes and stockings of all kinds, mens silk and worsted breeches patterns, mens hats, boys black and white tennet do. womens silk hats, cardinals and cloaks, black alamode, persian, satins, figured modes and satins, straw coloured, or buff yard wide India do. English and India persians, a very neat assortment of fashionable sash and other ribbons, velvet for collars, thread, and Hanover lace, jackonet and book muslin, sprigged and corded do. very neat flowered and figured silk and dress gauze, plain and corded do. lawns and cambricks, pistol lawns, damask napkins, figured dimity and jeanet, ounce or scarborgh and coloured thread, flourishing cotton do. brown, white and spinnel shoe thread, fishing and chalk lines; a very large and neat assortment of glass and Queen's ware, earthen do. exceeding good loaf sugar, vinegar in small jugs, linseed oil in do. paints, window glass, grind and quern stones, Carolina hoes, grubbing do. falling and broad axes, hatchets, hand and whip saws, ditto files, ox and horse cart, and chaise boxes, iron pots and skillets, mills of all kinds, rice and roying sieves, pewter plates, dishes, wash-hand basons with feet, cullenders, funnels, spoons and measures, copper tea-kettles with rivited spouts, box, chest, trunk and desk locks, chamber-door brass do. desk furniture, latches and ketches, iron and tin dripping pans, hasps and staples, HL hooks and hinges, dowelling stocks and bitts, white rope, long and short pipes, cotton and wool cards, mens very neat underquilted saddles with furniture, and Turky cotton cloths compleat, boys and mens common do. exceeding good hyson, green, and bohea tea, pepper, allspice, salt petre; a large Turky carpet, chair harness, &c. &c. all which, with rum, wine, muscovado sugar, salt, and a few dozen of very good claret, they will sell at both stores, at as low an advance as any in the province, and with pleasure execute any orders they may be favoured with.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hath received certain Information that the SMALL-POX is now at the Pest-house on Sullivant's-Island, PUBLIC NOTICE THEREOF is hereby given, that ALL Persons may refrain from going to Sullivant's-Island aforesaid, without proper Permission: AND FURTHER, That the Laws will be strictly put in Execution against all Offenders.

By Order of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

JAMES SIMPSON, C. C. C.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common-Pleas, began and holden at Charles-Town, on Tuesday August 10th, 1773.

Benjamin Wigfall,	*William Wilson,*
Peter Stevenson,	*Benjamin Cummings,*
George Thompson,	*Samuel Richbourgh,*

Being duly summoned and returned to serve as JURORS at the said Court,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-Appearance:

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That they will be fined in the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, Proclamation Money of America, each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, upon Oath, for their Non-Attendance, on or before the 21st Day of September next.

JAMES TRAIL, C. C. P.

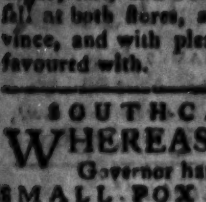
Pleas-Office, August 12th, 1773.

WILLIAM GLEN, & SON,

HAVE just imported in the CHARMING SALLY, *Captain* FORTUNE, *from* BRISTOL.

A LARGE quantity of white, blue and green PLAINS, white and scarlet flannels and swanskins, embossed and German serges and bear skins, check and Irish linens, nails of all sizes, iron pots, frying pans, locks and hinges of all sorts, mill, whip, cross-cut and hand-saws, and files of all sorts, smiths anvils and vices, chissels of all sizes, a very complete assortment of saddlery, broad and narrow, scythes, sad irons, falling axes, coopers tools, boxes of short pipes, window glass 8 by 10, yellow ochre, white lead, Spanish brown, dry and ground, red lead, lindseed oil, verdigrease, Spanish whiting, boxes of tin plates, shot and bar lead, mill and grindstones, loaf sugar, &c. &c. which with their late importation per the Polly, Capt. Rainier, makes their assortment compleat.

N. B. A considerable discount will be allowed to those who buy a quantity, and pay their ready money.



For PHILADELPHIA,

The BRIG

SEA-NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER, Master.

A New Vessel, provided with elegant Accommodations, and will sail with all convenient Speed.—For Freight or Passage, apply to said Master, or

DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

Who have imported in the above Vessel, Flint Corn, at 10s. per Bushel, Northward Oats, Rum, Ship Bread, superfine Flour, &c.

CHEAP LOTS OF LAND.

THAT large and valuable Piece of Land, in *Charles-Town*, commonly known by the Name of *Enoch's Pasture*, being now divided into Lots of different Dimensions, fronting upon wide Streets, and most of them very pleasantly situated, will be disposed of upon reasonable Terms, and the Time of Payment made agreeable to the Purchaser. Inquire of the Subscriber, or of *Ancrum & Gilfillan*, in whose Hands a Platt of the said Land may be seen.

PARKER QUINCE.

BRIAN CAPE,

Has imported in the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, from BRISTOL,

His white and coloured NEGRO CLOTH, and DUFFIL BLANKETS,

Which, having taken great pains to purchase on the best footing, he hopes his friends will be pleased both with the price and quality.

In the above Ship he has also imported,

A large supply of HARD-WARE,

CONSISTING OF

Nails of all sorts, and most other materials for building, pad, stock, and chest locks of all prices, lathing hammers, tap borers, gimblets, two feet rules, folding ditto with tables, neat ivory ditto, tea chest locks, plate bolts, cloak pins, box irons, thumb latches, bridle bitts, stirrup irons, saddle bosses, brass dog collars, plaistering and bricklayer's trowels, chopping knives, pepper mills, bell cranks, trunk locks, awl blades, shoe tacks, shoe nippers and pincers, bell bolts, awlhafts, pocket steelyards, mice and rat traps, screw pullies, travelling harps, balcony bolts, brass and steel shoe buckles, spring spurs, curling tongs, knitting pins, key swivels, plain and leathered castors, cow bells, pinching irons, bone, stag, and Chinese ivory handled knives and forks, some of which with silver caps, neat pen knives warranted, butcher and oyster knives, lancets, horse locks, shoe rasps, horse shears, brass chair nails, Kirby and common fish hooks, fishing lines, needles, hooks and eyes, oil stones, physic scales and weights, brass scales and weights for stores, of all sizes, rat guns, kitchen dogs, with racks, pot hooks, rice sickles, indico hooks, smoothing, long, jointer, rabit, bead, and one-fourth round planes, rag, scythe, and rub stones, drinking horns, standing trippets, ivory and box combs, tobacco boxes, tea table bells, key rings, neat japanned coffee pots and tea kitchens, neat flat japanned candlesticks, with snuffers and extinguishers to match, whip, cross cut, and hand saws, spits, frying pans, garden and grass scythes, iron tea kettles, neat silver mounted cutteaus, with swivels, and red Morocco bitts, from 20l. to 30l. common ditto, from 30s. to 20l. double and single catouch boxes, house bells, springed brass bell wire, sheet lead, shot of all sizes, pewter plates and dishes, close stool pans, pewter cullenders, fluted and plain candle moulds, glue, cyder in hampers, a few hampers of very good red port wine, warranted genuine, vinegar in jugs, Prussian blue, and vermillion, white lead, Spanish brown, and red lead, ground in oil, allum, linseed oil, in jugs, and fine chamber lamp oil, in jugs.

GLASS WARE,

Consisting of quart decanters, neatly cut and flowered, from 20l. 10s. to 30s. a pair, bird fountains, neat cut jelly and syllabub glasses, India shades, neat cut and plain glass candlesticks, sets of glass salvers or pyramids, tumblers, cut and plain salts, passage lamps, mounted with brass, large decanters for punch.

SADDLERY.

Men and boys neat saddles compleat, saddle cloths, and checked swanskin for ditto, mailpillions, portmanteaus with straps, surcingles and girths, Snaffle and Weymouth bridles, leather jockey caps, neat twig half and whole hunting whips, with silver caps, ladies ditto, strong stocked silver capped whips, loaded, with long lashes, boot garters.

SHOES.

Men, womens, boys and girls leather shoes, of all sorts, shoes fit for plantation negroes, ladies neat calimanco and russel pumps from 30s. to 47s. 6d. the pair, &c. &c. which added to his late importation, makes his present assortment the largest he ever yet had, and he begs leave to assure his friends and the public, that he will sell his goods at the very lowest advance, and will take all imaginable care and pains to supply those who chuse to deal with him, on as good terms as can be afforded by any store in town.

N. B. He has some fine flint CORN, to dispose of.

*** Great allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.

JAMES McCALL,

Has imported by the LIVE-OAK, *and* CHARMING SALLY, *from* BRISTOL,

A Variety of ARTICLES,

AMONG OTHERS ARE,

BLUE, green and red Plains, Duffils; ready-made Cloaths, Flannels, &c. choice Cyder, Ale, and Perry; best double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese, &c. with many Goods suitable for this and the approaching Season, which being added to those just opened, by the POLLY, RAINIER, from LONDON, makes one of the compleatest Assortments in the Province.

A neat light four Wheel CHAISE, on Commission.

LEGER & GREENWOOD,

TAKE the Liberty of informing their Friends, that they have just received by the Charming-Sally, Captain Fortune, and the Live-Oak, Captain Lundberry, their

White and coloured PLAINS,

Which they will SELL on the usual low Terms, at their Stores in Town, and at Asheppo.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

Has just received by the Charming-Sally, Captain Fortune, from BRISTOL,

HIS white, blue, and green PLAINS, of a good Quality, an Assortment of Check Linens, and Cotton Hollands, Osnabrugs, Thread in Three Pound Bundles, Men and Boys Hats, 4l. 5d. 6l. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Ox Chains, Cart Boxes, Iron Rimmed Steele Locks, Pad Ditto, Gimblets, Stone Jugs, Shot of all Sizes, Wool and Cotton Cards, Rice Sieves, neat Chair Harnesses, &c. &c.

Just arrived, and will be sold reasonably at my Store, in BROAD-STREET,

WHITE and coloured PLAINS, blue stroud, best white wine vinegar, sheet and bar lead, saddle-trees, best crown glass, 10 by 8, 12 by 9, 12 by 10, and 14 by 12; copper-plate, black and red chimney tiles, chair-harnesses, Hardham's best rappee snuff No. 9 and No. 45; single and double gold vellum lace, gold and silver epaulets, gold and silver spangled buttons, gold and silver thread; Parker's old porter in bottles and casks; very fine bottled cyder and perry; best blue jar raisins, &c. &c.

ROGER SMITH.

TO BE SOLD, a Bargain,

The following LANDS,

The Property of JOHN JOOR, *Esq; deceased.*

THAT valuable Tract of Land, on the *Cypress*, containing Six Hundred Acres old Measure, adjoining Lands of *William Sanders* and *John Izard*, Esquires; near Three Hundred of which is exceeding good Swamp, through which a Drain will soon be compleated, and which will make it as safe and as valuable as most deep Swamps in the Province—it also has two Branches running through it, on which good Reserves of Water may be kept. The high Land is good for Corn, &c. and has on it a good Overseer's House, Barn, Corn-House, &c. The Purchase of which, if agreeable, may be supplied with Five Hundred Bushels of Corn on the Spot.

A Tract of Land to the Southward, adjoining Land of the Hon. *Rawlins Lowndes*, Esq; and Mr. *James Smith*, containing Six Hundred Acres, near Three Hundred of which is choice Swamp: The high Land is good for Corn &c. none of which has ever been cleared.

Part of the Tract on which the deceased lived, containing One Hundred and Fifty-five Acres, upwards of One Hundred of which is good for Corn; also near Thirty Acres of good Rice Land. This Tract would suit a Gentleman for a Country Seat extremely well, having a fine airy Hill, on which a House might conveniently be fixed, being within a Quarter of a Mile of *Dorchester*.

One Hundred and Thirteen Acres of hard Marsh Land, adjoining Lands of *Whitmarsh Fuller*, Esq; and *Ashley Ferry* Causeway.

Two Rice Stores in the Town of *Dorchester*, each of which has Four Apartments, large enough to contain One Hundred Barrels each.

One Forty-five Acre Lot of Pine Barren, well timbered, adjoining Land of Mr. *Samuel Wainwright*, and within Three Miles of *Dorchester*.

Also, a Two Acre Lot in the Town of *Dorchester*, and Eleven Acres and one-fourth, within One Mile of said Lot, which will be sold together.

The Condition of the above Sale is One Year's Credit, paying Interest.

Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with *William Sanders*, Esq; in *Charles-Town*, or

JOHN JOOR, Executor.

TO BE SOLD, at the first Cost, in the store lately occupied by Mr. George Thomson, *in Tradd street,*

A Large and valuable assortment of DRY GOODS, all in the best order, including a variety of genteel articles in the millinary branch, most part whereof were imported into this province by the said George Thomson, in the month of October last. Those who take to the value of 30l. sterling, at one time, may have credit to the first of January next, paying interest, and giving security if required; but for all sums of less amount, immediate payment will be expected. As the above goods were purchased, in large parcels, of the original manufacturers, with the utmost care and pains, planters, shop-keepers, and others, will have an opportunity of furnishing themselves with the most minute and trifling article, INDISPUTABLY CHEAPER than they could possibly do in London.

This Assortment, among a great Variety of other useful Goods, comprehends the following Particulars, viz.

SUPERFINE fashionable broad cloths, with trimmings, Irish linens, and Scotch hollands, rich satins, peelongs, lutestrings, mantuas, and persians, white stay tabby, and taffetas, India chintz sack and gown patterns.

A large value in the most fashionable ribbons, thread gauze, silk gauze, catgut and muslins of every kind, plain and worked blond, thread, and the very finest Brussels lace, pistol lawn, long lawn, clear lawn, and cambricks, white, blue, green, and black satin brocade shoes and slippers, womens satin petticoats, fashionable cloaks, hats, caps, ruffles, stomachers, &c. &c.

A few patterns of very elegant embroidered brocade for waistcoats, black, white, blue, and green figured mode, India cotton, and flourishing thread.

Fashionable beaver hats, with gold and silver bands, bohea, souchong, and hyson tea, compleat sets of table and tea china, glass and delph ware, 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails, ox chains and corn mills, carpenters, coopers, and plantation tools, &c. &c. Apply as above, to

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX,
for the Assignee of George Thomson.

THE PLANTATION at the Horse-shoe, belonging to Mr. William Jones, is to be SOLD by the Subscriber, in whose Hands the Plot and Titles are left; it contains 1286 Acres, about 600 of which are good Swamp, where for 12 Years past, never less than 12 large Barrels of Rice were made to each Hand, the Remainder good Timber and Corn Land.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

From whom a Negro Man named PARIS, well known at Pompion and Goose-Creek, is RUN-AWAY. THREE POUNDS will be given for delivering him to me, and THIRTY POUNDS Reward, if harboured by a white Person, on Conviction of the Offender.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, a negro woman, named AMEY, this country born, formerly belonged to Richard Tookerman, and lived afterwards several years with Jacob Axson in Charles-Town; she has some relations and many acquaintances in town, in St. Thomas's and Christ-Church parishes, and other parts of the province; she had a variety of cloaths, having been hired out in Charles-Town for some years past, and had for a husband a negro man named Cyrus, belonging to John Wragg, Esq; for whose sake alone she has made her elopement, and by whom it is supposed she may be concealed. A reward of TEN POUNDS currency, is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend said negro, and deliver her to the warden of the work-house, or to the subscriber at his plantation at Cainhoy; and a reward of FIFTY POUNDS shall be paid to any person who will discover, by whom she is harboured, entertained, or employed, if by a white person, and TWENTY POUNDS if by a negro, to be paid upon conviction of the offender, or offenders, by

JOHN GARDEN.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.